The best non-skid, ong-mileage tires

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Why experiment with unknown quantities when the same amount of money will buy a Kelly-Springfield?

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PEOPLES AUTO SERVICE CO. ASHEBORO AUTO SUPPLY CO.

Asheboro, N. C.

LOOK! 5, 10 and 25c

Store in Asheboro

We wish to announce to the public that we are

Opening up a

5, 10 AND 25 CENT VARIETY STORE

\$2.00 Limit

You all are invited to come to see us. Next door to the Asheboro Bargain House on Worth Street, in building formerly occupied by Wagger Clothing Company, adjoining Lawyers' Row.

W. A. GREGORY

.......



THE ATLAS PORTLAND CEMENT

sison, N. Y. - Lends, Al-

Death of Dr. Kewn P. Battle

HOW TO GROW PEPPERS

Seeds of peppers should be own in a hotbed or in a box in he house about 8 weeks before and should not be trans-nted until the ground is warm Set the plants 15 to 18 inches apart in rows 2% to 3 feet apart. The cultivation and treatment of peppers should be the same as tomatoes and eggplants. There are a large number of varieties of peppers, including the sweet kinds and the hot pep-

PLAN FOR FRUIT

Trees and Bearing Bushes Should Be Raised in Addition to the Vegetables.

GROW CROPS BETWEEN TREES

Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Gooseberries, Currants and Others May Occupy Same Space and Do Well.

The more general planting of both standard and small fruits in addition to the home vegetable garden would contribute materially to the health and pleasure of the average family and furnish a supply of very desirable fruit and fruit products at relatively small cost. In many localities it is extremely difficult to secure a continuous supply of fruits in pleasing variety by purchasing on the market, and one of the most important fea-tures of the plan for the home fruit plantation is the selection of kinds of fruits and varieties of those kinds which will do well in the given locality and which will serve best the purpose for which they are desired.

The home fruit plot will necessarily be planned from the standpoint of the avallable space, the soil and climatic limitations, and the needs of the famlly throughout the year. In many cases it may be feasible to grow all the fruit needed, but only that which can be most readily produced. Among the fruits that may be grown throughout the greater part of the country are apples, pears, peaches, plums, strawberries, blackberries and de berries. Raspberries, currants, cherries, quinces, apricots, figs and citrus fruits are more or less restricted to special localities. In colder sections the winters are too severe for peaches and all the fruits requiring a warm climate, while in the warmer sections, apples, currants, gooseberries, raspberries and certain varieties of severe of the other fruits fail because they cannot withstand the long hot summers and winters.

The plan of the home fruit garden, will, therefore, depend largely upon the kind of fruits adapted to the locality. On the whole, however, the



trawberries, First Fruit of Seaso

p-antings should be so arranged that the larger growing trees such as apple, peach and pear will interfere the least with the cultivation of the smaller fruits or the vegetable garden. In some of the most succensful bome fruit gardens the inreger trees are headed rather high, that is, 5 or 6 feet to the lower branches, and a row of small fruits are grown directly in the row of fruit trees. Between the rows of fruit trees, respherives, blackberries, dewberries and atrawberries are planted in rows which are shout 8 or 9 feet apart. The vegetables are then grown in the space between these rows of berries. Posen trees are, as a rule, planted as fillers between apple and pear trees, Where the area is extremely limited the semi-dwarf varieties of applea are sometimes recommended. Care should be taken, however, to pravide plenty of distance between the large grading trees, any 60 to 65 feet (or apples and 20 to 60 feet for peaches, pears and charges.

Apples, pears, charges, and pluma only be planted as combination fruit and sinde trees, and by liveding them antings should be so arranged that

This is an Invitation

Not a very formal one, to be sure.

But there is a new motor car that we want you to see without fail. And we are taking this rather unusual method of inviting you to come and see it.

You have always wanted a car that was a little bit different than the great run of cars. You have wanted a car that was distinctively individual in appearance, a car of personality. And yet, heretofore, the only cars that have quite come up to your ideas of what the car should look like have had a higher selling price than you felt like paying.

At the same time you wanted a car that would "go easy" on gas and upkeep—a car that would enable you and the family to take frequent trips without piling up a lot of expense; a car that would, in every way, be economical to maintain.

And you wanted to buy it at a price.

This is an invitation to you to come and see that car you have always wanted.

We have it.

It's a new car. It's called the Earl. You've been hearing about it. Over in London at the Automobile Show in November, alongside fine motor cars from all the world, the Earl aroused greater interest than any other American car on exhibition.

It has been built so as to hold upkeep down to a minimum—tires, gas and repairs. The Earl is 92% factory built, by a skilled organization of long experience in motor car manufacture. For two years the motor has been put to greater tests than you will ever exact from it.

And the price is \$1285, f. o. b. Jackson, Michigan. At that price the Earl is the new motor car value of today.

We want you to come and see it. If it's the car you have been waiting for—we'll make it easy to buy.

Come see the Earl or telephone and our salesman will gladly call.

NEW PRICES ON THE EARL CARS WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:

All prices are f. o. b. Jackson and subject to change without notice

TOURING	\$ 995
CUSTOM ROADSTER	1485
SEDAN	1695
BROUGHAM	1695
SCREEN DELIVERY	1020
PANEL DELIVERY	1060

EARL MOTORS, Inc.

Jackson, Michigan

E. E. Sykes, representative in this district, Asheboro, N. C.

Attention Farmers; Important

Every former in our county, as dolph county was 13.1 bushels per HOME Street well as every citizen interested in acre according to the 1920 census. benefitted by reading and studying the shel would be \$1.08. facts given below, which will be found well worthy of the most careful con-

Hone What Mrs. Ellis Says About It

farming, our most important industry. With the average acreage cost of Although the exact origin as well be not only interested but much production at \$14.20, the cost per bu-known, it is thought by those wine

are profitable.

The average yield of sweet positions as shown cool enough to bear searching. The average net costs of the various crops per acre (wheat not given) bushels per acre. Under 1914 condings plant which furnished lights for as follows:

A great deal of resident costs. per acre, cost per bushel to produce 36 glass, which were thought to have cents and gave a fair profit of \$14.18 been containers for the whister per acre. With a yield of 100 bushels numerous barrel hoops were

Clue to Fate of "Cyclops"

Last week a bottle was picked up by a maxins engineer near Cape Lookout lighthouse which contained a note apparently signed by the engineer of the Navy collier "Cyclops, which tissuppeared at sea in 1917. The note stated that a German submarine was close by and that the ship was to be torpedoed, the crew first being ordered aboard the U-boat.

At that time, the "Cyclops" was so route from a Chileen port to the Unit-

inspected the smouldering rains of the acts given below, which will be found well worthy of the most careful condideration.

The census of 1920 reports an average yield of 570 lbs. of tobacco fire from the explosion of the control of production per acre of the leading by Dean Williams at \$73.06 per acre. of production per acre of the leading the cost of production as determined by Dean C. B. Williams of the North Carolina State College of Agriculture, and the average yields of this county as given by the census of 1920, a fair approximation can be made as to whether or not the yields are profitable.

The average yield of sweet potatoes

The average net costs of the variance of the production as determined by Dean C. B. Williams at \$73.06 per acre, story of the large farm dwelling of Mr. Addeholt, who with his wife and small niece were the only occupants of the house at the time. The warms are child escaped undurt but the rip body of the owner was found among the ruins as soon as the debris because for Randolph county in 1919, as shown cool enough to bear searching.